REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 12-14 are pending. Claims 2, 4, 6 and 8-11 have been previously canceled.

SUPPORT FOR CLAIM CHANGES

Claims 1, 3, 7 and 12-14 were rejected under 35 USC § 103 (a). Independent claim 1 was amended to overcome these rejections, as discussed below. Dependent claims 5 and 7 were amended to correct semantics. The amendments, to the extent that they were not merely semantic changes, involved further defining the resonant circuit and the capacitive element therein, based upon the recital of pages 1 and 2 of the Specification. The remaining claims are all dependent directly or indirectly upon claim 1.

DRAWINGS

The Examiner objected to the drawings under 37 CFR 1.83(a). According to the Examiner, the drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims, including, "said metallization plate being one of plural" (claim 1); "oval," "ellipse" and "square" (claim 5); and "a plurality of turns" (claim 14); or be canceled from the claims.

Proposed drawing corrections, Figs. 3-7, are appended hereto.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC § 102

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 3, 7 and 12-14 under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Dahlberg (US 5,646,633). Claim 1 is an independent claim. Claims 3, 7 and 12 are directly dependent upon claim 1. Claims 13 and 14 are directly dependent upon claim 7, and indirectly dependent upon claim 1. Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly define how the resonant circuit includes at least a capacitive element in parallel to at least one inductive element. Dahlberg does not disclose this element.

The Examiner states that "gaps between coils" as shown in Fig. 4 of Dahlberg is at least a capacitive element. Encarta® World English Dictionary defines capacitor as "an electrical storage component: an electrical component, used to store a charge temporarily, consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a nonconductor (dielectric)."[1] The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 4th Edition defines it as "an electric circuit element used to store charge temporarily, consisting in general of two metallic plates separated and insulated from each other by a dielectric."[2] Each of these well-known sources defines a capacitive element or capacitor as having two conducting plates or surfaces or foils separated by a dielectric.

Any two conductive surfaces separated by a dielectric are, in the broadest definition, a capacitive element. However, if the capacitance of any two conductive surfaces separated by a dielectric were de minimis, such surfaces separated by a dielectric would not be a capacitive element useful for any practical purpose. For example, an open switch or an open in a circuit is, under the broadest definition, a

[1] http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/dictionaryhome.aspx
[2] http://www.bartleby.com/61/

capacitive element. But the capacitance in an open switch/circuit is so de minimis that would not be considered a practical capacitor, nor would it be used as a capacitor in a specification that called for a capacitive element.

Similarly, Dahlberg's gap between coils may be, under the broadest definition, a capacitive element, but it has only a de minimis capacitance and is not a practical capacitive element that would be employed where a specification called for a capacitor. Dahlberg makes no reference to a capacitor, capacitive element or capacitance in general. The claim has now been amended to make clear that the capacitance of the present invention is not the de minimis parasitic capacitance of the prior art. Dahlberg makes no disclosure of a practical capacitive element as recited in claim 1.

Further, the broken loops that make up the gaps between coils are not resonant circuits. Dahlberg, col. 4, lines 1-17. The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 4th Edition defines resonant circuit as an electric circuit with inductance and capacitance chosen to allow the greatest flow of current at a certain frequency.[3] As stated above, Dahlberg does not disclose a practical capacitive element. Nor does it disclose a circuit having capacitance. Also, the "gaps between coils" indicate an open circuit or, indeed, no circuit at all. Dahlberg makes no reference to a resonant circuit. Claim 1 recites resonant circuits with a least a capacitive element, neither of which is disclosed by Dahlberg.

As it does not disclose all the elements of claim 1, Dahlberg does not anticipate claim 1. Further, claims 3, 7 and 12 are directly dependent upon claim 1 and claims 13 and 14 are indirectly dependent upon it. Thus, they too are not anticipated by Dahlberg.

[3] http://www.bartleby.com/61/

REJECTION UNDER 35 USC 103

The Examiner rejected claim 5 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlberg in view of Dockery (US 6,317,101). As stated above, Dahlberg does not disclose a resonant circuit having capacitance. Nor does Dockery disclose such a resonant circuit having capacitance. Claim 1 recites this element. Claim 5 is dependent upon claim 1. Thus, claim 5 is patentable over Dahlberg in view of Dockery.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all claims pending are allowable. Therefore, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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I hereby certify that this paper is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service, as first class mail in a prepaid postage envelope, addressed to Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22813-1450 on November 26, 2003.

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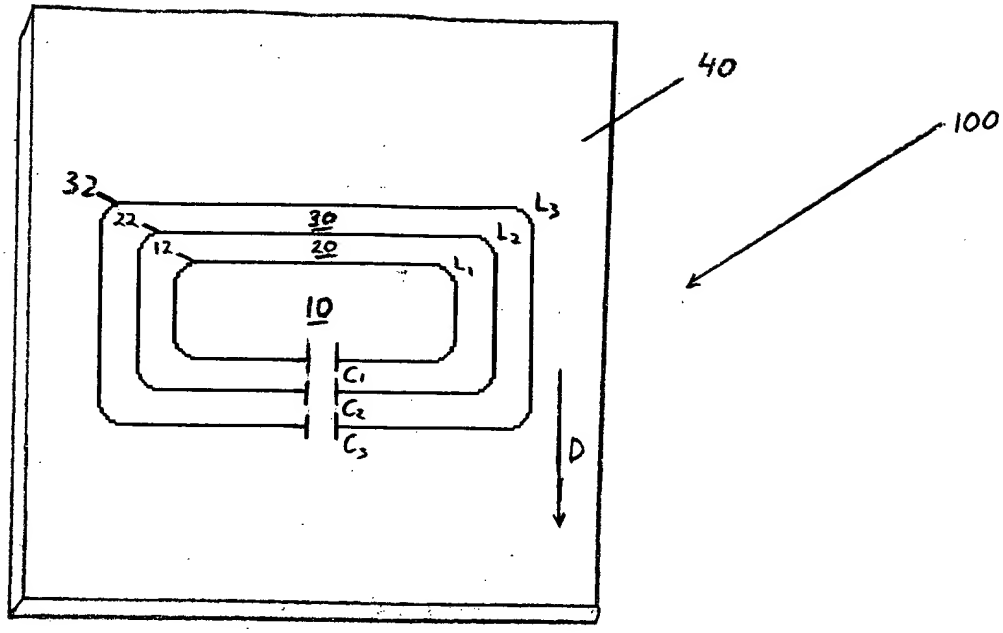

FIG. 3

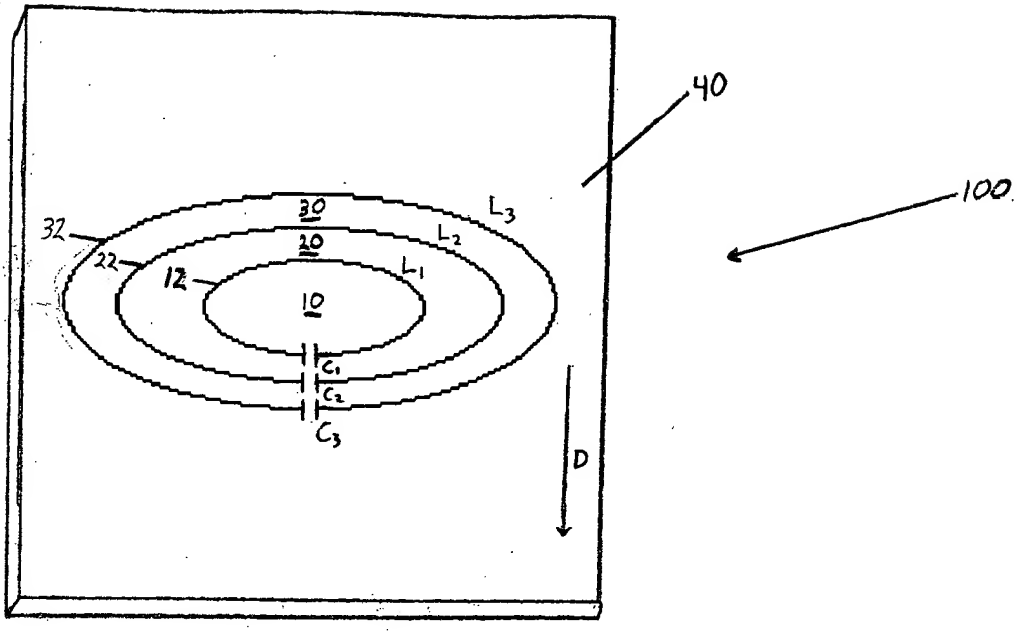

FIG. 4

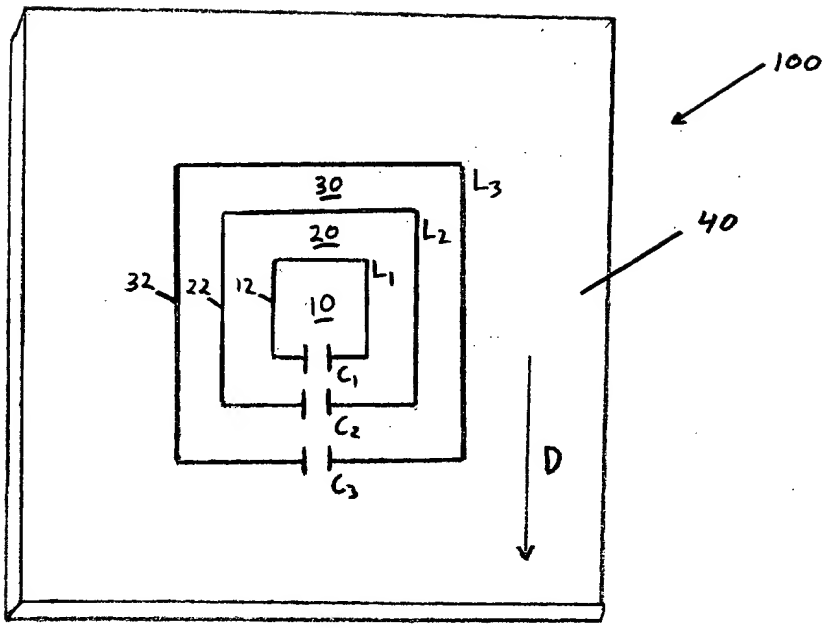

FIG. 5

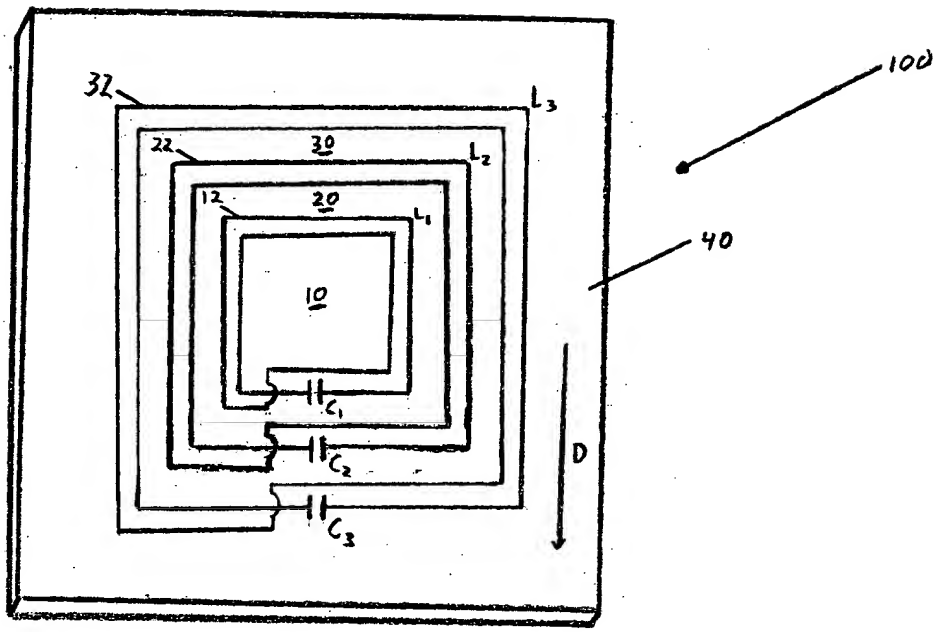

FIG. 6

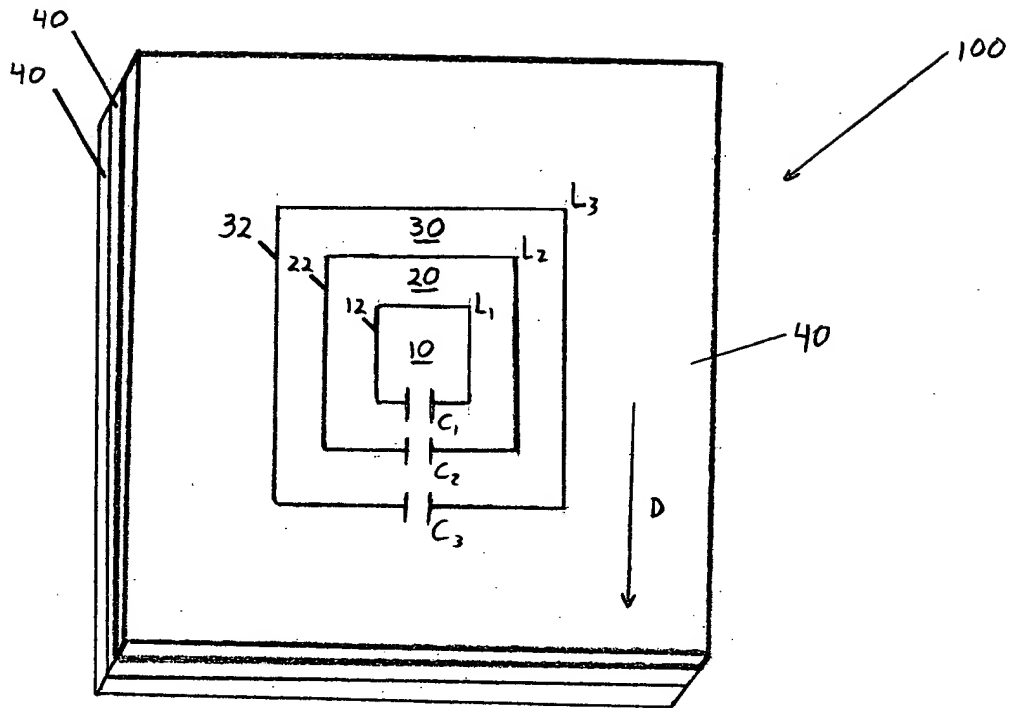

FIG. 7